

# The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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No. 45

## DEMOCRATS IN BIG ROW

### Over Postmastership and Other Patronage.

#### Former National Committeeman Woodson is After Stanley in Washington.

Washington, May 18.—The Kentucky patronage situation fairly boiled at this end of the line today. Urey Woodson, former national committeeman and a power in the political world dropped in at the National Capital and the word soon went around that he had blood in his eye.

He is here, it is learned, to register an emphatic and vigorous protest against the appointment of Ernest J. Howell as postmaster of Owensboro. Howell has been recommended by Representative Stanley, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and there is trouble in the camp. Coincidentally with Mr. Woodson's arrival it leaked out that a large and variegated bunch of charges have been filed against Howell at the Postoffice Department and the fight is on.

Naturally, such a split between Woodson and Stanley is regarded as having significance at a time when the race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Kentucky is at its most interesting point. A son-in-law of Mr. Woodson, "Ham" Alexander, was mentioned as a very desirable postmaster for Owensboro, but apparently Mr. Stanley could not see it that way.

At the Raleigh Hotel where Mr. Woodson is comfortably ensconced waiting for any eventuality, he declined to talk about the Owensboro postmastership, but referred his interviews to Stanley.

"Mr. Stanley is the great American postoffice appointer; see him," was all Woodson would say. As Stanley is in Kentucky, the advice could not be followed.

Woodson, it is creditably reported, does not intend to try to involve Senator James in a row with Stanley, but he proposes to carry the fight on his own hook right up to President Wilson, if necessary, and he is perfectly confident that Mr. Howell will not be the next postmaster of Owensboro.

The other Kentucky patronage developments that stirred things up was the announcement by Senator James that he has recommended Perry B. Miller, of Morganfield, for District Attorney of the Western District of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville. This is the last important Kentucky Federal appointment to be made, the Senator having wiped the slate clean. Mr. Miller is not very well known in political circles. He was born in Logan county, Ky., educated at Bethel College, and some years ago formed a law partnership with former Congressman H. D. Allen. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and stands with the President on the repeal of the free trade law.

#### Summer Training School for Sunday School Workers

Preparations are being made for a Training School for Sunday School workers to be held in Lexington, Ky., June 11-19, 1914 under the auspices of the Kentucky Christian Bible School Association to which the Disciples of Christ throughout the State are looking forward as one of their most important religious events of the year. Courses will be offered in Bible Study, Religious Pedagogy, Child Study, Sunday School Administration, Missions and Social Service by a strong faculty composed of four college professors and as many Sunday School specialists. A feature of the program will be three simultaneous departmental sections under competent supervision giving training in the special work of the Elementary, Secondary and Adult Division. The morning of each day will be devoted to class work, the afternoon to study, conference and recreation, and the evening to special lectures and the departmental sections.

The faculty as announced by the Dean, Walter E. Frazer, of Louisville,

who as State Superintendent of the Kentucky Christian Bible School Association is arranging all the details of the school is as follows:

F. E. Lumley, professor of social service and American Missions in the College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind., instructor in Missions and Social Service.

E. E. Snoddy, professor of philosophy in Hiram College, but called to The College of the Bible, Lexington, special lecturer.

W. C. Bower, professor of religious education in the Bible College, Lexington, Ky., instructor in Religious Pedagogy.

Miss Hazel A. Lewis, elementary superintendent of the Bible School Department of the American Christian Missionary Society, instructor in Elementary Division and Missionary Methods.

Miss Cynthia Pearl Maus, Associate Editor Bible school supplies, Christian Board Publication, instructor in Adult Division and Administration.

All sessions of the school will be held in the chapel and class rooms of the College of the Bible while the students will be entertained in the dormitories of Hamilton College.

This is the Third Annual School of this character held by the Association. Over two hundred and fifty students were enrolled last year representing one hundred and nineteen churches. A class of 106 took the complete course and received international certificates, which has the record of being the largest class graduated among the Disciples of Christ. Preparations are being made for over three hundred this year.

## BIG FIRE VISITS CITY OF MADISONVILLE

### Whole Block is Swept Out by Hungry Flames in Night.

Madisonville, Ky., May 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Ruby lumber yard here and several adjoining houses, causing a loss of \$35,000.

The Anderson Ice plant has twice been in the clutch of the fire god, and damages from last night's fire and water are placed at \$8,000.

Warehouses and residences which have been dynamited and burned will carry the amount up to the total.

About 1:30 this morning the fire was discovered raging in a huge lumber yard belonging to the Ruby Lumber company. The flames quickly spread to the Anderson Ice plant, and then swept on to a big warehouse on the corner of Suggs and Railroad streets. Buildings were dynamited in the path of the giant conflagration.

The work of fighting the flames was greatly impeded by the bursting of the fire hose. The new city water system furnished a pressure sufficient, but the rotten hose could not resist the force and burst in numerous places.

The building formerly occupied by the Madisonville Bottling works was blown to the ground in order to check the spreading of the flames.

For some unknown reason the alarm was not turned in until the flames had completely gutted one whole lumber shed, and by the time that the citizens and fire fighters reached the scene the entire lumber yard was roaring and hissing in the grip of the mighty conflagration.

Several steam engines belonging to the L. and N. railroad were sent to the scene and were used to pump water on the burning buildings.

All electric lights in that portion of the city have been cut off. Live wires charged with hundreds of volts of electricity were dangling about the heads of the workers.

#### Miller to Succeed Du Relle.

Washington, May 18.—Senator James today recommended Perry B. Miller, an attorney of Morganfield, to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, to succeed Judge DuRelle, in place of Samuel H. Crossland, of Mayfield. Mr. Crossland would have been named except for his age.

Mr. Miller was a delegate to the Baltimore convention and is a partner of former Congressman Allen.

## ADrift IN OPEN BOAT

### Emaciated Survivors of Steamer Picked up at Sea.

#### One of the Rescued Men Tells Story of Long Intense Suffering.

Halifax, N. S., May 18.—The United States revenue cutter Seneca arrived here today with four emaciated survivors of the steamer Columbian, which burned at sea on May 3, and the body of another sailor, who died after he had been picked up with his four comrades from an open boat.

The four living men rescued and brought to port after they had given up all hope of ever seeing land again are:

Robert Tele, first officer; Oscar Kendall and Peter Ballenger, seamen, and Michael Ludwigsen, fireman.

The man who died on board the Seneca was Peter Trel, a seaman.

Tele, whose hair had been whitened by his frightful adventure, had sufficiently recovered today to tell something of the experiences of himself and his comrades as they skirted the shores of death.

"When we put off from the Columbian we had only little food and water with us, but we were near the steamer line and expected to be picked up soon," said the seaman.

"The weather was cold, and we were cramped and stiff in the boat. We chafed each other the best we could. Throughout the first night at sea some of us were able to get a little sleep, but we set watches to keep an eye open for steamer lights. On the second day we saw three ships but they were too far away to be signaled, although we tied our coats to cars and waved them until the vessels had passed from view.

"By the end of the second day nearly all our biscuits had been eaten and about half our water had been drunk, but shortly afterward it began to rain, and at frequent intervals, until we were rescued, rain fell. This saved us from the horrors of thirst at sea, for we managed to catch some of the water by spreading out garments until they were soaked, then we would wring them out, catching the precious drops of fresh water.

"Some of the boys had pipes, but they had only a little tobacco, and we passed the pipes from one man to another. It was as long as it could be, and some of the men began to lose heart when the third and fourth days passed without any ship coming within range of us. Some of the boys were getting flighty and began to talk strangely.

"When a man died we sang hymns and threw the body overboard right away.

"We wore thick leather boots when we took to the boat, which was a Godsend to us. When the pangs of hunger became unbearable we cut the leather into strips and chewed what nourishment we could get from it. This and the dirty water we secured from our clothing when it rained furnished our only sustenance.

"All of us in the boat were grown and hardened seamen save only one boy, named Lyelman, who was only sixteen years old. He bore up bravely, but the little chap was one of the first to go. One of the men prayed as we dropped his body over the gunwale. I had given up all hope and was exhausted from hunger and delirious when we were saved.

#### Consequences of Tampico.

The capture of Tampico by the rebels may bring up another difficult problem in the already tremendously involved situation in Mexico.

If the Americans go into Tampico and have associations with the rebels there may be some sort of official recognition. Against this Huerta's crowd will most strenuously object.

If the United States does not recognize the rebels the rebels themselves may complain that we are moved by no good purpose, by our presence on the shores of Mexico.

The holding of Tampico by the rebels may be far-reaching in its international consequences. The rebels now have a seaport. They can traffic with all nations. They may buy a ship, put a flag on it and send it cruising.

If the rebels have any sort of an organized government the capture of Tampico gives them a tremendous impetus toward the ultimate overcoming of all opposition.

If the Constitutionalists were dominated by serious minded men, instead of having their councils controlled by bandits and cutthroats, they might quickly bring the war in Mexico to a successful end and might be able to give a peace to the Mexicans which they have not enjoyed for many years.

#### Notice to Trustees.

The trustees of the county are notified to meet at the following named places on Saturday, June 6, 1914, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the election of teachers for the coming school year of 1914-15:

Educational Div. No. 1—Barnett's Creek Church.

Educational Div. No. 2—Fordsville.

Educational Div. No. 3—Dundee.

Educational Div. No. 4—Mount Pleasant.

Educational Div. No. 5—Greenbrier.

Educational Div. No. 6—Centertown.

All trustees are urged to be present and assist in the selection of teachers for the different schools.

OZNA SHULTZ, S. S. O. C.

## HENRY TAYLOR DIES IN OWENSBORO

### Ohio County Man Found Dead in Bed at Boarding House.

Henry Taylor, a well known citizen of Beaver Dam, was found dead in bed about 11 o'clock this morning in his room at the boarding house of Mrs. Tom May, corner Fifth and Frederick streets. There was no evidence of any struggle. The man evidently died of heart disease.

Mr. Taylor was a man with the best of habits. He had been in Owensboro for about a month and had come here to locate permanently in this city. He was boarding with Mrs. May and was on a deal to purchase a one-half interest in her boarding house.

Mr. Taylor has always been in good health, and was laughing and talking with the boarders until nearly 11 o'clock Sunday night, when he went up stairs to retire for the evening. He had been in the habit of getting up at the call of the 6 o'clock breakfast bell, but failed to answer this morning. Mrs. May concluded that he wished to sleep and dismissed the matter until 8 o'clock, when she sent her daughter to knock on the door. No response was made, and about 11 o'clock J. P. Davis, one of the boarders, went up to Taylor's room and, failing to receive answer to his knock, climbed upon a chair and looking over the transom saw that he was dead. The matter was referred to the police department, and Taylor was removed to the W. T. Brown undertaking establishment.

Taylor is a widower. He has a daughter and brother residing at Beaver Dam, as well as other relatives. Coroner Harl will hold an inquest over the body at 5 o'clock this afternoon.—Owensboro Inquirer.

NOTE—Mr. Taylor was until recently a resident of the Liberty neighborhood, where his remains were interred Tuesday afternoon. He leaves three children, his wife having died several years ago. One brother, Mr. Pen Taylor, resides in Hartford. Messrs. Burch and Horace Taylor, two other brothers reside on the home place near Beaver Dam. Two sisters, Mrs. W. P. Leach, Sanderfur's Crossing, and Mrs. Lela Stevens, Liberty, survive. Mr. Taylor had long been a member of the Methodist church and was a good citizen.

#### For Sale.

Medical Library, Operating Chair, White's Mankin, a fine lot of Surgical Instruments, Piano and a lot of household and Kitchen Furniture. MRS. MINNIE W. WEDDING.

## SEN. BEVERIDGE CRITICIZES WILSON

### Feebleness of Purpose Never Prevents War.

#### Mexican Policy of Democratic Administration Has Lost Us Prestige.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 19.—Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator and now a candidate on the Progressive ticket for that office, severely criticized the Mexican policy of the Democratic administration at a dinner of the Indiana Progressive Club here last night. He advocated a constructive policy by this Government in the handling of the Mexican situation, and asserted that recent Mexican incidents had indicated that the United States had lost its place as first power of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Beveridge declared that he could not see where mediation by the South American republics would result in peace.

"Assuming that the 'A. B. C.' mediation settles all these things for us and that we submit," said Mr. Beveridge, "what, then, are the 'mediators' to do with the hordes of professional bandits and murderers who are making Mexico a shambles?"

"I repeat that everybody wishes to avoid war; but let those who excuse the Administration's conduct because they feel that perhaps a truce may be patched up, remember that history shows that this is not the way to avoid war but, on the contrary, the way to make real war inevitable.

"Feebleness of purpose and uncertainty as to policy never yet prevented war."

Mr. Beveridge criticized President Wilson for not taking definite action before the American bluejackets were arrested at Tampico. In this connection he said:

"Subjects of foreign nations were killed; yet although the Administration asked these Governments to look to the United States for the safeguarding of their property and the lives of their subjects, these outrages were hushed up.

"But when a Huerta subordinate arrested a half dozen bluejackets at Tampico, offense was taken.

"Admiral Mayo properly demanded a salute to our flag, the first decisive action in the whole sixteen months of halting blunders."

#### A President Every Year

The little mountain republic of Switzerland has a new president every year; and often he serves his term and passes back to private life without many people knowing so much as his name.

Accustomed as we are to the fuss and fury of an every-four-years election, this condition of affairs in Switzerland seems intolerable until we stop to remember that the European republic does not choose its chief executive by popular vote as we do ours. The Swiss elect their Legislature and the legislators, at their first meeting, choose one of their number to be what we would call the speaker, and the office of speaker carries with it the office of president of the country.

The elections are held on exactly the same plan as those of our Business Men's Club, where the board of directors choose their own presiding officer.

Thus it is that those people who do not take an active interest in politics often overlook the selection of the president. One man would do quite as well as another for the president has no more authority than the speaker of our legislatures; he is merely the presiding officer, the man to hold the gavel and put the motions. He has no special privileges and no power to influence or shape legislation. He seems very democratic in his citizen's clothes on state occasion, for unlike other European rulers, he has no uniforms and wears no decorations or "orders." When he appears in public it is quietly and unostentatiously, and no one not informed would take him for the head of the government.

The present president is Arthur Hofmann, but before the people are

familiar with his name and features another Legislature may have put some one in his place. As the position confers no special honor, neither does it carry any particular responsibility. The Legislature is the real government body, and the president is merely a pleasant figure-head.

It is told of Hofmann that shortly after his election a party of men lunching in a cafe could not recall his name and appealed to other guests, who were equally ignorant. The only person in the room who could give the president's name was the waiter.

Imagine anybody in the United States having to ask Woodrow Wilson's name and appealing to the waiter for the information.

#### Poultry Wanted at Hartford and Centertown, Ky.

Will pay the following cash prices delivered at Centertown, Ky., Saturday, May 23, 1914:

Hens .....12c per lb.  
Cocks .....6c per lb.  
Ducks .....10c per lb.  
Geese .....5c per lb.  
Turkeys .....10c per lb.  
Springers, 1-2-lbs. to 2-lb25c per lb.  
Guineas .....15c each

Will pay the above prices at Hartford, Ky., Saturday, May 23d, in the afternoon. Last special price I will make this season.

W. E. ELLIS,  
Produce Merchant,  
Hartford, Ky.

## COMMENCEMENT AT BEAVER DAM

### Most Successful Year in School History Comes To Close.

Beaver Dam, Ky., May 18.—The final exercises of the West Kentucky Seminary were held at the Opera House on Friday evening, May 15. This, the graduation evening, was the last of six consecutive evening exercises, given by the different grades and classes of the school. There was a large and appreciative audience in attendance each evening.

Prof. M. A. Leiper, of Bowling Green delivered the annual class address on Friday evening. The speaker emphasized the importance of public school education and the distinction it should hold in preparing citizens.

J. Logan Stillwell, principal of schools presented the diplomas in a very appropriate manner. The graduating class was composed of the following: Everett Likins, Ione Taylor, Irene Taylor and Martine Taylor.

This closes one of the most successful school years that Beaver Dam people have shored in many years. Much interest was manifested in every department, especially the high school; thus lending much to the growth of the town as well as the school. The teachers for the past year were J. Logan Stillwell, president; Dudley S. Tanner, vice-president, high school department. Mr. S. P. McKenney, Misses Marie Austin, Ismay Mason and Mrs. I. S. Mason for the grades, Miss Mary Stewart, music department.

#### Special Sale.

In order to reduce my stock I will sell for cash only until June 10, 1914, or as long as it lasts, as follows:

Bran and Shipstuf, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.60  
Bran, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
Shorts, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.45  
Red Tat Mixed Feed, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
June Pasture, Dairy Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.55  
Alfalfa Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
Feed Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.60  
Flaxseed Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.35  
Owensboro best Patent Flour in wood, per bbl. ....\$5.25  
Madisonville best Patent Flour in wood, per bbl. ....\$5.25  
I have a few tons of good feeding hay at per ton .....\$12.00  
Special prices on Arab by the ton.  
W. E. ELLIS,  
Produce Merchant,  
Hartford, Ky.



## IMPORTANCE OF YOUR FACE.

Something For Girls and Boys to Take Seriously to Heart.

If you stop to think about this for a moment you see what a tremendously important thing it is. Just as surely as you have a face the story of your life will be written on that face. If you are mean and crabbed and disagreeable your face will settle into a disagreeable expression, and everybody will avoid you. If your disposition is sunny and kind and gracious, your face will beam with goodness, and everybody will know at a glance that you are lovable. And the older you grow the more distinctly your face will tell the story.

When you go out into the world to earn your living the first thing that people will ask is this: What kind of a boy is he or what kind of a girl is she? Under our present industrial system the employer has to teach young persons their trade after he hires them. So he is more interested in the applicant's character than in his present ability. And the character he will learn from the face.

It is just as the director of the employment bureau of a great department store said to me: "We base our choice largely on the applicant's looks. To be sure, the faces of boys and girls are not deeply marked. Many applicants have only begun to outline on the blank page of their cheek the picture that will eventually appear there. But even a sketch tells much. We know that almost inevitably a child will continue the facial development it has begun. The sullen, shiftless, don't care kind of face we don't want. When we see a child with a face full of courage, hope, truth, good cheer and kindness we pick that child quick. That is the sort we are after." If, then, our faces have so much to do with our future success, isn't it worth while to try to make them attractive by being attractive ourselves?—St. Nicholas.

## TIPPING THE INSPECTOR.

Experience of a Traveler With Two Customs Officials.

"When I came back from Europe, this being my first trip," said a Chicago man, "I was given a striking object lesson in the difference between an American and an English customs inspector. This related to their attitude toward tips.

"Friends of mine had told me it was the proper thing to slip an inspector a little present on getting back. The one who attended me was so polite and took so much trouble to go through everything—we had numerous trunks and bags—that while I was waiting at the customs house office on the pier to pay my duty I slipped into one of his outer coat pockets an English sovereign. I happened to find among my American money.

"A few minutes later he approached me.

"Did you put a gold piece into my pocket?" he asked.

"I smilingly admitted that I had done so.

"Will you please take it out?" he asked. I complied.

"You may have not realized it, but that might have cost me my job," he said and walked away.

"Now, when I landed at Liverpool an inspector who handled my baggage and marked it hung about me until I went to have it checked, or registered, as they call it. As I stood near the window he kept repeating, 'Don't forget my pocket; don't forget my pocket, sir,' until I finally grasped his meaning and handed him a tip. Then, with a 'Thank you,' with a rising inflection, he left me."—New York Times.

## Adjectives From Names.

If you want your fame absolutely and entirely absorbed you should have an adjective rather than a noun derived from your name. Mention of a stenographer should never nowadays recall the famous Stenator, whose voice made him notorious at the siege of Troy. Nor do we remember when we use mauldin (with a touch of scorn) that this word is what art has done for Mary Magdalene. She was so often represented by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping that her name passed into the language to mean tearful.—London Chronicle.

## Thackeray's Salute.

Of that form of eccentricity closely related to egotism, whereby many of the world's greatest artists and writers have conveyed to us their appreciation of their own work, a most interesting case is that of Thackeray, ordinarily a most modest man. But there is good authority that Thackeray never passed the house in Russell square wherein he lived when he wrote "Vanity Fair" without raising his hat—a tribute from himself to his great work.

## The Libera.

The story of the name of the South American libretto is interesting. "Come so hana?" (What is its name?) asked the early Spanish adventurers of the Peruvians. The natives, not understanding, merely echoed the last word of the question and the name has stuck through the centuries.

## All He Had Left.

Mrs. Goodbody (dressing tramps)—You seem to have a good appetite? Hungry? Hungry—Ah, come, dear, all I have left in the world but I can rightly call me own.—Boston Transcript.

## Getting On.

Mother—What makes you think he is getting serious? Father—He has stopped bringing me cigars and uses my tobacco.—Judge.

Only the dead man knows the sweetness of life.—F. W. Handford.

## "HUNTING THE FOX."

Curious Military Maneuvers of the Old "Uninformed" Militia.

According to so good an authority as the late General J. Watts de Peyster, our grandfathers practiced a maneuver at their annual "general training" that was perhaps the acme of military absurdity. His description of it is quoted in his biography by Mr. Frank Allaben:

In Cooperstown I saw a general training of the old fashioned "uninformed" militia, as some people, ignorantly inserting a second "n," used to call them, not altogether without justice. The concluding evolution was intricate, but not calculated to inspire respect for the warriors who executed it. It was called "hunting the fox." A distinguished officer, all face and buttons and wearing a very tall feather, led a long line of patriotic citizens, armed with gleaming bayonets, in single or Indian file, to the sound of martial music. The leader made himself the spindle of a spiral movement, until the warriors, who had previously been formed round an open square, were wound up round him like a tight watch spring.

I wondered how they could ever untwist themselves, when the commander gave an order in a voice like Ajax defying the thunderbolt, and—they all sat down in one another's laps! The effect was startling. I looked up to my father with inquiring eyes. Even he was impressed. He made a gesture of silence and attention. The music had ceased. Then I saw the magnificent plume rise like the head of a jack in the box when the spring is touched. He gave another order, and round him rose that coil of armed men; and as they rose music's voluptuous swell—or rather voluminous swell, for the majority of instruments were drums—filled the whole air with sonorous sounds, and I saw that magnificent plume unwind the coil with the same majesty with which it had wound it up.

## THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

It May Fill a Library or Be Told in a Very Few Words.

Anatole France tells us the story of a certain Eastern king, who was young and conscientious when he ascended the throne of his fathers, and therefore calling together the most learned doctors in the land he bade them write a history of mankind. "for," he said, "if I would rule aught I must know the story of things past and of kingdoms come and gone." The doctors bowed and went their way.

Thirty years passed, and the king had forgotten his command, when to his palace came a train of fifty camels bearing each ten mighty volumes. The king asked the chief doctor, Zeb, what the train might mean.

"It is the history of mankind," replied the sage.

The king bade them return and abridge the history so that he might read it and not spend the residue of his life upon the task.

Ten years more passed when the doctors returned with five camels bearing each ten mighty volumes. The king, grown old and irritable, bade them to abridge the history into one book. "for," said he, "I have a great desire to read the history before I die."

The doctors began their toil again. Many died, and while the book was still unfinished, the king, too, fell sick with a mortal malady. On his deathbed he summoned Zeb, for a consuming desire had come upon him to know the history before his spirit left him. The doctor came.

"I die in sorrow," said the king, "for I have not learned the history of mankind."

As the king sank back the doctor bent over him and whispered, "Men were born, they suffered, and then they died."—Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Weight of Water.

Note—Center of pressure two-thirds depth from surface.

1 cubic inch, .03617 pound.  
12 cubic inches, .434 pound.  
1 cubic foot (salt), 62.4 pounds.  
1 cubic foot (fresh), 62.5 pounds.  
1 cubic foot, 7.4852 U. S. gallons.  
1.8 cubic feet, 112.0 pounds.  
35.81 cubic feet, 2,219.0 pounds.  
1 cylindrical inch, .02842 pound.  
12 cylindrical inches, .341 pound.  
1 cylindrical foot, 49.10 pounds.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Weights of Shoes.

In Haverhill, Mass., where they know, they say that a pair of men's dress shoes weighs a little more than two pounds, a pair of men's street shoes a little more than two and a half pounds and a pair of work shoes three pounds or more. A woman's shoe weighs about three-quarters of a pound. A pair of silk pumps may weigh only a pound.—Indianapolis News.

## Would Need a Tank.

Dr. Arnold was paying a visit to one of his patients—a young mother.

"You must let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day, Mrs. Barrett," he said.

"Very well, doctor. If you say so, of course I will," replied the perplexed young woman. "But I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."—Lippincott's.

## Got Too Gay.

Harry—So you've lost your job on the morning daily? Chawly—Yes, I had charge of the birth, wedding and funeral writeups, and with an idea of being original I headed the column "Bells, Knells and Yells," and the boss fired me.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Evils that are passed should not be mourned. Italian Proverb.

## THE MAGNET A PUZZLE.

Science Can Make One, but Can't Explain the Change in the Metal.

Getting the magnetism into the steel so that it will stay there permanently is a long and intricate process, as Professor Silvanus Phillips Thompson describes it in the Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

First of all you have to pick your steel. It must have from 5 to 8 per cent of tungsten and from 0.4 to 0.6 of carbon. It must have not more than 2.5 per cent of chromium, but it must not have any manganese, titanium, copper, sulphur or phosphorus. It is forged with as little working of the material as possible and at as low a temperature as convenient. After forging it should be heated to 900 degrees C., lowered to 750 degrees C., there maintained for a time and then cooled off. This "normalizes" it.

To harden it it is raised to 950 degrees C. for not more than five minutes, then lowered to about 700 degrees C. and quenched at this temperature in brine or at a temperature under 20 degrees C.

Then it is "matured" by boiling or steaming it for ten or twelve hours or by heating it to 60 degrees C. for twenty hours. It is alternately heated and allowed to cool off several times.

Now the steel is ready to be magnetized. If it is a bar a magnetizing coil is used; if a horseshoe, then an electromagnet is employed. It is magnetized to the highest degree possible, and there is some advantage in reversing its magnetism a few times. The result depends upon the maximum magnetizing force and not on the duration of the application. The current is not shut off suddenly, but is gradually diminished to zero. While under the influence of the current the magnet is struck with a brass hammer.

Its stability is insured by subjecting it to alternate cycles of demagnetizing and remagnetizing about the point of magnetization at which it is to remain.

What change has now taken place in the steel neither Professor Thompson nor Edison nor Tesla nor any other man can explain. The steel looks the same as it did originally; it feels the same; its weight is the same; its ring is the same; it has neither odor nor flavor. The microscope reveals no change in its structure. Chemistry fails to detect that an element has been added to or subtracted from it. And yet it will draw another piece of iron to itself and hold it there.

## Nerve of a Dying Aviator.

The power of the will to control a badly injured body was never better illustrated than in the case of Dr. Constantin, a volunteer aviator in the service of the Bulgarian army, who was fatally wounded by a Turkish bullet while sailing his aeroplane over the trenches at Tehtalja. Notwithstanding the shock, the pain and the rapid hemorrhage, Dr. Constantin kept his nerve and was able to turn his aeroplane around, guide it back to the Bulgarian lines and vol. ne safely down among his friends. He died as the aeroplane reached the ground.—New York World.

## Easy Fitting.

The king of England, when he wants a new suit of clothes, is not put to the trouble that ordinary mortals suffer. Each of the royal tailors possesses a dummy figure of the king's exact proportions, and when the suits are taken home trying on is unnecessary. If the king particularly likes a special suit he will wear it at intervals for months, but he never wears the same clothes on two consecutive days. About thirty suits are in ordinary wear, including shooting and riding kits, and the king owns nearly 400 British and foreign uniforms, some of which are perhaps worn once in a dozen years.

## Rare Ben's Text Restored.

Mr. Justice Eve's vindication of the healthiness of laughter did not tempt his lordship to a familiar quotation, most usually misquoted. The common form is "Laugh and grow fat," but the correct text is "Laugh and be fat," put by Ben Jonson into the mouth of Pan in "The Penates." The fatness does not strictly follow from the laughter in Jonson's line, but the proverbial misquotation has imported that meaning.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## A Sad State.

"No, I am not altogether happy, now that I am rich."

"Why not?"

"Being rich, of course, I can not go into the kitchen as I once did. Yet servants are still careless."

"Well?"

"So I spend many sleepless nights worrying about the drip pan under the refrigerator."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Another Delusion.

"Why is it that a man generally saves more money after he is married than he did before?"

"He doesn't. He merely thinks he does because he is getting along without so many things that he formerly had."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Her First Visit.

Mrs. Youngbridge—I'd like some fish, please. What are these in the barrel? Clerk—Salt mackerel, ma'am. Mrs. Youngbridge—Are they quite fresh?—Boston Transcript.

## There Was a Comparison.

Smith—Does your wife think you're the best man who ever lived? Jones—Of course not. I'm her second husband.—Life.

To be occupied with good is the best defense against the inroads of evil.—William Arnot.

## JUST SUITED EACH OTHER.

R. L. S. and His Wife Were a Care Free Happy Go Lucky Couple.

In his autobiography in McClure's Magazine, S. S. McClure pays a tribute to the character of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. He says:

"The more I saw of the Stevensons the more I became convinced that Mrs. Stevenson was the unique woman in the world to be Stevenson's wife. \*\*\*

"Mrs. Stevenson had many of the fine qualities that we usually attribute to men rather than to women: a fair mindedness, a large judgment, a robust inconsequential philosophy of life, without which she could not have borne, much less shared with a relish equal to his own, his wandering, unsettled life, his vagaries, his gypsy passion for freedom. She had a really creative imagination, which she expressed in living. She always lived with great intensity, had come more into contact with the real world than Stevenson had done at the time when they met, had tried more kinds of life, known more kinds of people. When he married her he married a woman rich in knowledge of life and the world. Mrs. Stevenson's autobiography would be one of the most interesting books in the world.

"A woman who was rigid in small matters of domestic economy, who insisted upon a planned and ordered life, would have worried Stevenson terribly. In his youthful tramps he liked to start out with no luggage, buying a collar here and a shirt there as he needed them. In managing his affairs he had, as he often said, no money sense. I remember hearing him tell how he and Mrs. Stevenson once went to Paris for a pleasure trip. They had a \$500 check and some odd money, and they meant to have a thoroughly good time and stay as long as their money held out. After a few days they found their funds running short; they couldn't imagine what they had done with it all, but there seemed to be very little money left, so they decided they had better get home while it lasted. When they got home they found the \$500 check among their papers. They hadn't cashed it at all and didn't even know they hadn't."

## WEATHER FORECASTS.

Method of Tracing the Direction and Speed of Storms.

Most of the severe storms do not originate in the United States. They come to us from the Philippines, Japan, Siberia, Alaska, Canada or the Gulf of Mexico. Our weather bureau gets cable, telegraphic or wireless notice of a foreign storm. Station after station of the weather bureau and vessel after vessel in the path of the storm report its arrival, so that the general direction and the speed with which it travels can be very nearly determined. Some storms can be foretold as much as ten days in advance of their arrival at a given point.

When a storm from Siberia drifts eastward around the north pole and reappears in Alaska the speed with which it has covered that section of its course is made the basis of the calculation of the time when it should appear in Washington and Oregon, when it should get to the great lakes and finally to the Atlantic coast, and each section is warned in advance. Unexpected conditions may delay the storm or divert them from the course. Tabs are kept on the cold waves in much the same manner. The weather reports from Canada, Iceland, Europe, Russia and Siberia are studied and predictions made as to when the cold waves from these countries will reach the United States.

To predict floods information is recorded as to the amount of rainfall at headwaters of streams. As the rain reaches the main channel the height of the water is recorded from gaugings. Records show what a height of twenty feet at Dubuque, Ia., will produce at Davenport, eighty miles down the Mississippi. This plan is followed on all the large rivers, and at each station full allowance is made for the effects of water from tributaries and from additional and local rainfall.—Leslie's.

## The First Revolver.

The credit or discredit of the invention of the revolver belongs to a Swiss of Vaulorbe, Jean Francois Grobet, who in 1814 fashioned, with the collaboration of his son, the first "six shooter" which as a matter of fact attracted the attention of the then minister of Russia at Zurich, Count Capo d'Istria, who sent a specimen revolver to Czar Alexander I. The royal recipient rewarded the inventor with a valuable ring, which it is to be presumed Grobet pawned, for he died a few years later in poverty.—London Telegraph.

## Figuring It Out.

"The marriage is much thinner than I am, isn't she? What would you think our ages were?" "Well, she seems ten years older than she is, and she's ten years older than you are. Then you seem years younger than you are, so that makes thirty years' difference between you."—Pole Mole.

## Make Believe World.

"Harold, you mustn't eat all of those peanuts, even if you are pretending to be a monkey. You must give your sister some."

"But, mother, I'm pretending she's some kind of animal who doesn't eat peanuts."—Life.

## Between the Acts.

He—Well, how do you like the play tonight? She—Oh, it's awfully nice and jolly, but do you think it's quite the sort of piece for a first night show?—New York Post.

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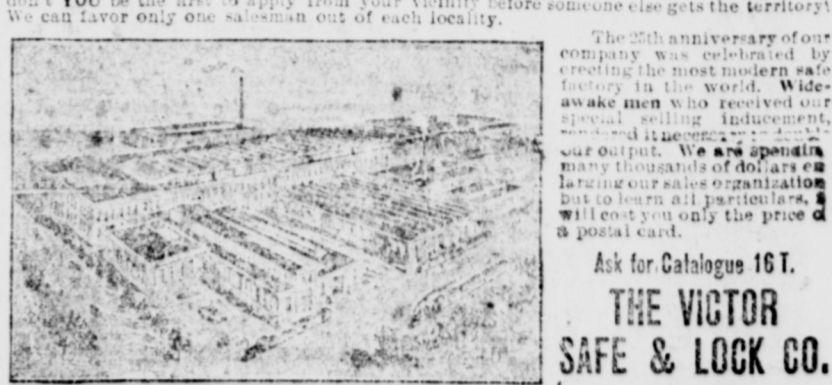
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### WEIRD TALE OF THE SEA.

When Death Was Cheated by a Rope's End in a Raging Gale.

Few living men have ever looked death so square in the face as a certain Captain Hodson, who was for years connected with the customs service at Honolulu. Before that he was a shipmaster, and the remarkable adventure of which he was the hero occurred while he was in command of a schooner that traded in the Pacific.

On this occasion the vessel was several days out from land, in the midst of the ocean, when it was overtaken by a severe gale and thick weather. For a time Captain Hodson tried to keep the schooner's head up into the wind, but the storm became so violent that there was nothing for it but to run before the gale. He brought the vessel about and, pursued by a heavy following sea, scudded it under almost bare poles to the northward.

The captain himself stood by the wheel to give the helmsman directions. The rest of the crew, having made everything as secure as possible, were crouched in the lee of the deck house.

A flaw in the wind took the schooner aback for a moment, and in that instant a tremendous wave that was following close behind mounted over the bulwarks and swept several feet deep from stern to bow.

Every one but the captain had something at hand to cling to, although the wave wrenched the man at the wheel from his hold and threw him on his face. However, he brought up against the deck house and scrambled to his feet just in time to see the rushing water carry Captain Hodson overboard.

Hodson's case was as nearly hopeless as it could well be, for it was, of course, quite impossible to put out a boat in such a sea or even to bring the schooner about to pick him up. But at the very moment that the catastrophe happened the ropes that held the gaff of the foremast in place broke and let the stick drop to the deck. One end hung out over the side of the schooner, and several broken ropes dangled from it. As Captain Hodson swept by these rope ends struck him on the head. Instinctively he seized one of them and clung to it with desperation.

The schooner tore on through the water, and her master at the end of the dangle rope was drawn in close under her bulwarks and dragged along through the waves. He could not have long withstood this sort of treatment, for the sea beat him about fiercely and flung him again and again against the side of the vessel.

But presently a gust of wind lurching the schooner well over, her lee rail plunged beneath the water, and at the same instant another wave picked the captain up and tossed him sprawling on the sloping deck. Battered as he was, he had enough strength left to seize the standing rigging and cling to it, while the water poured back again into the sea.

The helmsman had seen Captain Hodson swept away to death, as he firmly believed, and his astonishment at seeing him back again on deck may be imagined. Hodson was not seriously injured by his experience, and his vessel weathered the storm and brought her cargo safe into port—Yonli's Companion.

#### The Gaelic Tongue.

The Gaelic language was once spoken by a considerable number of the human race in the British Isles, the Isle of Man, northern France and Spain. There is evidence that the Gaelic branch of the Celtic breed was widespread. For instance, it is maintained by some excellent authorities that the Cimbric, who threatened at one time to overwhelm Rome and who were stopped by Marius, were of Gaelic speech. The ancient language is found today in the Isle of Man, Wales, the highlands of Scotland, western Ireland and in Brittany, northern France.—New York American.

#### Great in Little Things.

George Washington's surveying done 150 years ago with the comparatively simple instruments of the day has been checked up by government surveyors of today and found perfect. Experts in other lines might check up other works and qualities of his—his patriotism, his common sense, his foresight, his persistence—and find pretty nearly the same degree of excellence. Washington was only nineteen years old when he ran his lines through the forests and over the hills of Lord Fairfax's estate in Virginia. But the youth was father to the man.—Baltimore Sun.

#### Gigantic Neptune.

Neptune, owing to its remoteness, shines as an eighth magnitude star. Its diameter is 35,000 miles, or a little more than Uranus. Its mean distance from the sun is 2,746,000,000 miles. It has one satellite, which revolves at a distance of 220,000 miles, or about the same distance as our moon. However, of the planet itself we know very little, but it seems probable that it is little more than a globe of very heavy gas.

#### Unfair.

Office Seeker—Is there anything else in the job you speak of besides the salary? Political Boss—There's a little work on the side. Office Seeker—Ah, I knew there was some string to it.—Kansas City Star.

#### Hence His Sadness.

"You are going to the wedding, Jean Pierre, and you look so sad."

"I should think so. It is my own marriage."—Paris Rite.

The highest culture is to speak no ill.—Robert Browning.

### COURTESIES OF WAR.

Christmas Boxes the Boers Dropped Among the English.

When the Boers advanced on Ladysmith in the Transvaal war the late Melton Prior was one of the twenty newspaper correspondents who threw in their lot with the English army instead of making the hurried retreat that was still possible. In his book, "Campaigns of a War Correspondent," he tells many interesting incidents of the siege.

The enemy succeeded in placing thirty-two guns on the heights above the town and kept up such an incessant fire that the troops and civilians were soon engaged in digging bomb proof shelters. In a short time they learned to distinguish the different Boer guns by their sound and gave them amusing names. Three of the large ones they called "Long Tom," "Puffing Billy" and "Weary Willie." Then there was "Silent Susan," so named because the bursting of a shell was the first warning we got that it had been fired. "Bloody Mary," as you may suppose, was looked upon as a beast of a gun.

In spite of the havoc that the cannon worked, the soldiers soon grew accustomed to the shelling. One day the Second Gordon highlanders were playing football, when a shell plumped in among them. Fortunately, no one was hit, and they went on playing. The Boers were so interested, apparently, that they gave up firing and actually sat on the edge of the hills, watching the game. Then, when it was all over, the firing started afresh.

But this was not the only courtesy the enemy showed. On Christmas day they saluted the happy morn by salvos of shells. The first two that fell into the camps of the carabineers and the Imperial Light horse did not burst. When the shells were picked up it was found that wooden plugs had been inserted in place of the fuses, and inside the shells were plum puddings. On the outside were the words, "With the compliments of the season."

### THE CRUSH OF WORLDS.

It Will Come When the Solar System Falls Into the Sun.

The whole of the present solar system is ultimately to fall into the sun, causing an explosion that may result in a new solar system. Such is the theory put forward in the Journal of Natural Science by Professor Philip Fauth, a well known astronomer, whose reputation has rested principally upon his researches into conditions on the moon.

The novel feature of Dr. Fauth's theory is that it is based upon the supposition that a great part of the known solar system, including especially the planets Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn, are not composed of mineral matter at all, but are tremendous masses of ice, or balls of ice surrounding a mineral kernel. Furthermore, he declares, a part of what is now known as the Milky way is not mineral or gaseous, but "a ring of ice dust," masses of particles of ice suspended in space, the outer planets receiving a constant addition to their ice mass from this source.

Professor Fauth declares that the world already at some remote period has had a similar experience, resulting in the death of nearly all animate nature, and that all species of life as we know it have arisen since then. Eventually the planets swinging through their narrowing orbits will fall into the sun, causing a new explosion and perhaps the birth of a new solar system, but for thousands of years before that time all life, either on earth or elsewhere, will have disappeared.—New York Sun.

#### His Concoit.

Abbe Pradt, a minor light of Napoleon's time, was a most conceited man. The Duke of Wellington met him in Paris at a dinner given in honor of himself. The abbe made a long oration, chiefly on the state of political affairs, and concluded with the words, "We owe the salvation of Europe to one man alone." "Before he gave me time to blush," said the duke, "he put his hand on his heart and continued, 'To me.'"

#### All in Harmony.

"Have you been in Mrs. Gilder's new home?"

"No."

"It's furnished perfectly exquisite. You ought to see the antiques! Every thing is just as old as it can be. Why she hasn't neglected a single period."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. What do you think? She's even got a Queen Anne vacuum cleaner!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### An Oath of Silence.

In certain districts of Western Australia there are women who take an oath to remain silent after the death of their husbands. In some cases they will remain mute for two years after the funeral, and very often the oath is kept also by the mother and mother-in-law of the deceased.—Paris Revue Medicate.

#### Honduras' Silver Coins.

In the republic of Honduras the silver currency was for years minted from Saborro bullion. This nearly always contains a certain proportion of gold, which used not to be separated before it went to the mint, so the Honduras silver coins prior to 1911 generally contain a certain proportion of gold.

#### Out of His Line.

Mother—Now, Freddie, at the party when asked if you'll have something you must say, "Yes, thank you," and if you don't want it you must say, "Freddie—Don't you bother me, I don't expect to refuse anything."—Buck Transscript.



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#### Sleeping in Church.

A German professor who undertook to discover why women do not go to sleep in church like men arrives at the very obvious and fundamental conclusion that it is because the men are not so much interested in the apparel of their fellow man as are the women in the raiment of their sex. He believes that men pay more attention to the sermon than women do and that if the preacher has something to say that interests them they will stay awake. As for the women, he doubts if they ever pay attention to a sermon, but argues that they find enough to keep them interested in the contemplation of their sisters' gowns and bonnets.

The good professor's argument has some merit. A woman can entertain herself very well if she has before her a variety of styles in hats and dresses. It matters not whether the minister's text is "All is vanity" or "Consider the lilies of the field." She can institute an unerring appraisal of every hat within range of her vision, and when "meeting" is over can tell whether Mrs. Brown's headgear is new, made over or borrowed. She is able to tell how much Mrs. Smith's skirt is off in its tube effect, and what Ms. Jones paid for her new waist.

A man can sit in a church all day and emerge without being able to tell whether the minister wore a white shirt or a sweater. He wouldn't venture to say positively whether his new neighbor wore shoes or was barefoot. He is not interested in knowing whether his friend from the same office building has on a Bulgarian tie or a black string cravat. He couldn't tell whether the man in front of him had on a new suit or an old one cleaned up. Therefore, if the sermon is not interesting Nature is prompted to take toll in a quiet snooze. The women of the congregation, busy inspecting each other, have plenty to keep them awake.—Louisville Times.

#### Kept Busy.

"I suppose that with Jinks it was a case of marry in haste and repent at leisure." "Not exactly. His principal complaint appears to be that he has no leisure."—Buffalo Express.

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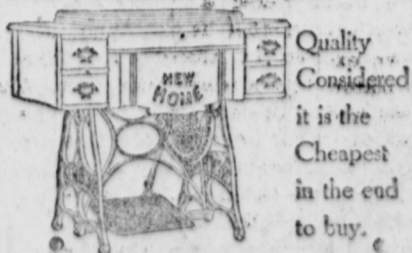
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FRIDAY, MAY 22.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Congressman Ben Johnson a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the 4th Congressional district. General primary election August 1, 1914.

Carranza and Villa are too busy to mediate just now.

The man who makes a mint bed, needn't lie down in it.

Who would we all be worrying about if it were not for Huerta.

The Baltimore platform has been shot full of holes, so to speak.

Secretary McAdoo has evidently strengthened his hold on that job anyway.

Why don't President Wilson try to make Gov. Cole please salute the constitution.

Nat Goodwin hasn't had a new wife since the Underwood Tariff law went into effect.

A Pittsburgh man has named his first boy Huerta. He ought to have at least ten years.

Col. Roosevelt is back. Wilson and Bryan had better grab their doll rags and hide them.

Strange as it may seem, one of the ugliest women that we know is opposed to suffrage.

It is claimed that Villa is a better man than he used to be. Yet, we fear he is a long way from good.

Billy Sunday is coming to Louisville but we are not going to waste any sympathy on either of them.

Argentina is furnishing us with corn and beef and now proposes to help out our lame statesmanship.

If Upton Sinclair had to make a living digging coal, he would know what a hunger strike really amounts to.

Let's see, how long has Congress been in session, anyway? This is called to mind by a suggestion that it is likely to adjourn in July.

What good is a law to protect squirrels and other game unless the timber is protected. Very soon a poor squirrel or raccoon will have no place in all this country to lay his head.

Gov. McCreary—"Hadin't you better withdraw, Owsley?" No. You are older Governor and it won't hurt you so bad. McCreary—"But, it would be the first time in a long career of office hunting and office holding."

The Kentucky Press Association is to meet at Dawson Springs next month. A splendid program has been prepared and there is every indication that this is to be one of the most successful conventions of the Association. Dawson Springs also appreciates the honor and is going to spread herself some for the occasion.

There is no specific justification under the law for shooting a man caught burglarizing your house at midnight; but what is to be done under such circumstances, especially if the burglar is armed. The man who is desperate enough to break into a house to rob is always desperate enough to commit murder if surprised and detected. After all it is just as well for the housebreaker to understand that he takes his life in his own hands, when he plies his avocation. The regrettable occurrence at Beaver Dam is likely to be repeated in Hartford at any time.

It becomes more and more evident that the insurance companies which have withdrawn from Kentucky, because of certain laws passed by the last legislature, are simply trying to bluff the entire State of Kentucky. The law which is complained about is no more severe than those passed by several other states and under which these companies are now do-

ing business. Besides the Kentucky home companies are still doing business under this law. They could not very well withdraw. Why can't outside concerns do the same? It is simply a hold up game and the State insurance department should stand firm. Let these companies leave, if they will. Others can be organized to do the business.

### Facts That Are Facts.

A hidebound administration partisan says: "The American consumer is saving \$30,000,000 on his yearly sugar bill. For the first time in almost 20 years refined sugar is selling at 3.50 cents a pound, whereas at this date in 1913 it was quoted on the 4.30 basis."

One brand of sugar, granulated, that competes with the sugar manufactured in the United States, is quoted by the refiners at 3.50 cents a pound in wholesale lots.

But the consumer is paying 5 and 6 cents a pound for his sugar and isn't saving even \$3,000,000 a year in his sugar bill.

New York refiners quote "eagle tablets" at 5.55 cents; cut loaf at 4.95 cents; confectioners' granulated at 4.16 cents; cubes, 4.10 cents, all being wholesale prices. The retail price is 2 and more cents a pound higher.

And if the past is any judge the moment beet sugar is off the market the Sugar Monopoly in New York, created by the Tariff law, will put up the wholesale price of sugar as it did coffee, hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

### Helping the Foreigner.

On several days last week, and again on Monday of this week, cables to the Associated Press stated that the chief feature of the Berlin stock exchange was the slump in the market value of German iron and steel shares. It was explained that this decline followed the announcement of reduction in the price of iron and steel products intended for export. These statements foreshadow imports of foreign steel at Atlantic ports in the near future, and at the same time tend to sustain the contention of American producers that when Tariff bars are let down foreign producers do not hesitate to cut prices on export business in order to maintain prices in their home market. Of course, this policy is not confined to foreign producers. It is followed and justified by American manufacturers, because it helps to reduce the percentage of overhead costs, and under a Protective Tariff enables home manufacturers to operate their plants and give larger employment to labor.

Last year, when the Tariff bill was before Congress, and when it was certain that it would become law, with its drastic cuts in duties, the steel trade continued active, and Free Traders referred to this fact as evidence that the change would have no unfavorable effect. But in 1913 foreign products of iron and steel could not supply their home markets, and exports from the United States for the fiscal year reached a new high record. Demand was simultaneous in all the chief markets of the world. Now conditions are reversed. Consumption has fallen below production capacity at home and abroad. As a result competition is very keen, and the present Tariff law has given the foreigner an advantage he did not possess under the Protective Tariff. Germany is out for business, and as a first step it has made a sufficiently sharp cut in export prices to affect the market value of its iron and steel securities. The real test of the Tariff law is yet to be made.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

### Notice Co. H.

The members of Co. H. are directed to report at the Armory Saturday May 23 at 2 p. m. for drill and gallery practice. Will also meet at 7:30 p. m. The summer service uniforms will be issued.

The latest information indicates that the maneuver encampment will be held at Chicamauga, Georgia, provided hostilities with Mexico does not prevent.

Four recruits are needed to fill vacancies now existing, and these should be secured at once as the time limit will soon expire whereby they could secure pay at encampment.

C. B. SHOWN, 1st. Lieut.

### A. S. of E. Notice.

The wool will be received at Beaver Dam, Monday, May 25th. All persons having wool pooled with the A. S. of E. will please deliver on that date, as there will be one day of delivery only.

D. M. STEWART, Sec.

### Business Opportunity.

Wanted—partner with \$600 in excellent county right proposition. Splendid possibilities. Full investigation. Address W. S. 308 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

## FOR STRAIGHT OUT PROTECTION POLICY

Uncompromising Anti-Free-Trade  
Attitude of the Indiana Republican State Convention.

A straight-out, uncompromising Protection platform was adopted by the Indiana Republican State Convention of April 22, 23, as follows:

We, the Republicans of Indiana, in thirtieth biennial convention assembled, hail with satisfaction the multiplying evidences of Republican success. The result of every primary election of registration held since the election of 1912 proves the constantly increasing drift toward the Republican party and demonstrates beyond question that the sole hope of the people for relief from the burdens of Democratic misrule is through its return to power. Vindication has been brought to Republican policies by the trial of alternative policies, and facing the conditions of to-day rather than the theories of yesterday, the voters of Indiana and the nation impatiently await the opportunity to correct another 1892 mistake with another 1894 verdict at the polls.

We condemn the present national administration for its repeated violations of pledged faith with the people. It promised a revision of the Tariff which would not disturb business. It has given us a sectional Tariff measure which has disturbed and depressed business to an extent unknown since the last Democratic Tariff revision 20 years ago. It promised a Tariff which would lower the cost of living while maintaining wages and the prices of farm products. It enacted a law which has reduced the cost of arm products. It promised a solution of the trust problem by Tariff adjustment, and has succeeded only in demonstrating the utter futility of its method. It promised a strict adherence to civil service reform principles, and has stripped the diplomatic service of its trained experts and made it the means of paying personal and political obligations. It promised economy and retrenchment, and has increased the appropriations more than a hundred million dollars annually. It promised the overthrow of caucus rule, and has given such an exhibition of the tyranny of the secret caucus as has never before been witnessed. It pledged the freedom of debate and deliberation in Congress, and the curtailing of the power of the Speaker, and has resorted to cloture and gag rule, transferring to the Democratic floor leader all the power formerly vested in the Speaker. It declared for free tolls for American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal, and at the behest of Great Britain it is attempting to repeal the law providing for its exemption. It has declared repeatedly against centralization of government and aggressions by the executive, and has made of Congress a servile instrument of the executive will. It has declared against dollar diplomacy and has effected treaties with Hayti and Nicaragua, providing for it in flagrant form. It declared for protection of the rights of every American citizen of the United States residing in a foreign land, and compelled thousands of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico to obtain it by fleeing across the border to avoid the bloody consequences of "watchful waiting." It promised American produce free access to the markets of the world, and gives us treasury figures which prove the rapid shrinkage of exports. It promised greater prosperity to the farmer but gave him the competition of the labor and cheap lands of foreign countries.

The Republican party is now and always has been the consistent and steadfast advocate of Protection to American labor and the promotion of American industry. We hold that the first duty of good government is to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people.

We are opposed to any doctrine which subjects American labor to the competition of the cheap labor of other lands. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in our own country, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with American labor there should be levied a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

We hold that the products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of Protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that this is the true American policy; that it taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; that it puts the burden of revenue on the foreign producer, while at the same time it secures the American market for the American

producer; that it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; that experience now confirms the fact that the largest diversity of industry is most productive of the prosperity, comfort and independence of the people; that, in its reasonable application, it is just, fair and impartial, and stands equally opposed to foreign control, domestic monopoly and to sectional discrimination.

We hold that this American policy is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that the substitution for it of a Tariff for revenue only has destroyed many and varied industries, and has thrown thousands of our people out of profitable employment.

As a result of 50 years of Protection, the American market is the richest and best on earth, and we believe in religiously preserving that market to and for the American producer. For that reason we most vigorously protest against the Underwood bill passed by the present Democratic Congress. It has opened up our markets to the products of the farmers and the manufacturers of every competing nation, without cost to them, and has brought our farmers and our artisans into destructive competition in our own markets with the products of cheaper labor and cheaper lands in other countries of the world. Under those conditions the manufacturer is forced to the alternative of closing his mill or reducing the wages of his employes to the wage level of his foreign competitor, while the farmer is compelled to sell his products with the like products of rival nations in our own markets, and to sell them to a labor population whose purchasing power has been greatly curtailed by this same competition from abroad.

Realizing that a Tariff too low brings destructive competition, and that a Tariff too high affords a shelter for monopoly, we are in favor of a non-partisan Tariff Commission, and demand of our Senators and Representatives in Congress that proper legislation be speedily enacted to establish such commission to the end that all duties shall be adjusted to the exact difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

The Panama Canal is a United States enterprise. We bought, paid for and own the canal. It is as much our property as the Mississippi river. It is, however, a great public highway for the use of all foreign nations upon terms of exact equality. Under the treaties with other countries under the Monroe doctrine, and in justice to our proprietorship and ownership, no other nation can be permitted to share in its management or control.

We should fortify and maintain the canal for all time and work out the details of its operation without discussion or advice from Great Britain or any other foreign power.

### The Colonel Again "Comes Back."

The Colonel is coming up from South America and the Spanish Main, and on the day that he arrives in New York, no matter if Vera Cruz is being bombarded and Huerta is running from the capital, the Colonel will get a place upon the first page of the New York papers.

Neither age nor the tendency of men to forget makes the Colonel stale. He is everlastingly interesting.

He has held the middle of the world's stage since the day he went a-rearing and a-charging and a-fussing and a-cussing up the hill at Santiago.

He has been a thorn in the side of scheming politicians, a disturber of the peaceful rule of Big Privilege, a delight to the fellows who admire courage and dash, every day since his return from Cuba.

As much as any other man, Theodore Roosevelt has impressed his views on the minds of the American people, and more than any other man he has quickened in the hearts of every American the consciousness of his own rights and the determination to protect these rights at all hazards.

Tom Platt nominated him as vice president in order to kill him politically. If the lamented McKinley had not been assassinated, after serving out his two terms Col. Roosevelt would have succeeded him as the Republican nominee.

Though Col. Roosevelt, because of the assassin's bullet, became president, he would have occupied the White House in the natural course of events if this murder had not resulted in his going there.

From the moment that he stepped upon the bridge of the ship of state he controlled it. He was his own executive officer and his own navigator. If he set the course of a vessel and retired to his quarters it was with the distinct understanding that he should be called if it were to veer one point from his objective.

When he left the White House after having made Mr. Taft president, those who hated him thought they

# SUMMER MILLINERY

## HOT WEATHER

Millinery of the latest shapes and trimmings await your consideration in our Millinery Department.

## LOOK AHEAD.

make your selections now while stocks are heavy and everything new in Millinery is at your disposal.

## WE ARE SHOWING

a great line of Hats for children, both Boys and Girls. Caps for the Babies also, in quite a variety of styles and patterns.

## NO MATTER

about the price you want to pay. We have a Hat to match your purse.

# E. P. Barnes & Bro.

BEAVER DAM, KY.

were done with the Colonel. As a private citizen they felt that he could no longer stay in the limelight.

With no patronage and no favors to bestow, those men in politics who make their way by trading were sure the Colonel would soon be forgotten.

He went on hunting tigers and lions in Africa, and when he came out of the jungles there was a battalion of photographers and reporters at the crossing into civilization.

Kings and presidents of European states eagerly looked forward to the pleasure of meeting him. The Colonel even got into a quarrel with the pope and, strange to say, he got out of it and still held the esteem of the most standpat members of that religious organization.

He was a prince among the democrats in Paris and, yet, the emperor of Germany, a "ruler by divine right," claimed the Colonel as his good friend. The Sorbonne, among the oldest schools in Europe, conferred upon him a degree, and the dons of Oxford gave him respectful attention.

He went off to South America to hunt birds and snakes and to explore. As soon as he was out of the country his old enemies began to be about him. It was stated that he had collected a fee for lecturing before a geographical society in Rio Janeiro. The Colonel did not deny the story. Some of his friends felt that if he accepted money it was an entirely legitimate transaction.

Now comes a statement from the head of the society, made under the official sanction of the government of Brazil, that the Colonel charged nothing, asked nothing and collected nothing.

His stories of his explorations in South America are most interesting papers.

The description of his journey up the River de la Plata is so graphic that one can see the boat, the majestic sweep of the waters, hear the jaguars roar, the alligators flap their tails and the bullfrogs when they go "kerplunk" into the water.

It was stated that the Colonel discovered a river. We don't know whether he did or not. We only know that if there was a river that was undiscovered the Colonel found it.

He will be back in New York this week and what he has to say about Mexico, Panama, Columbia and anything else he chooses to talk about will be read by every one of the 90,000,000 American people who can practice this art.

Those journalists whose traditions

he has shattered, those politicians whose ambitions he has blasted, may serenely criticize the Colonel as erratic, as impulsive, but the fact is that the older the man grows the closer grip he seems to have on the hearts of the American people, and under the growing years he is deepening his mind from the wisdom that he gathers every day.

We are glad that the Colonel is back from South America. We hope he is well and that he will stay well for many years, and keep his mind and his body strong, because he is our most distinguished private citizen and our most useful American.—Memphis Appeal.

### A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2326 Olive Street, St.

## Your Four Footed Friend



knows he has something fine when he gets a mouthful of my

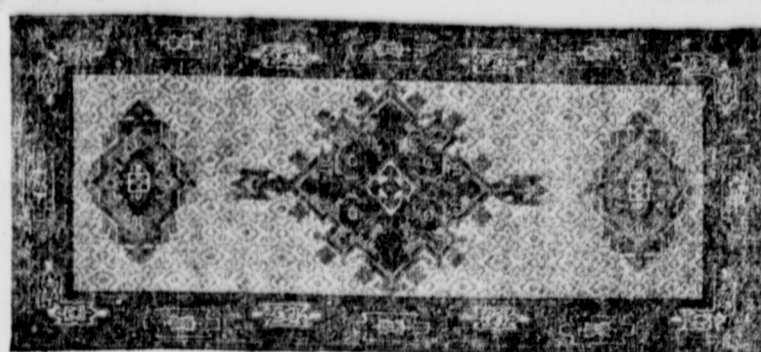
### SPECIAL BLEND FEED.

It would not trouble you to know how much trouble and expense it requires to procure such Feed. That we have 't is enough for you to know. Our prices are the lowest, so there is more than one reason why you should buy here.

## W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant  
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY





## Clean Up!

The edict has gone forth and the time is ripe for a general renovation of your premises. We want to remind the Ladies that we are prepared to furnish them everything in the way of House Furnishings that would make a home a place of beauty.

### We Have Them And Want To Show You

Our new Druggets, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Curtain Rods, Extension Brackets, Matting, Matting Druggets, Small Matting Rugs, Brussels and Axminster Rugs, Floor Oil Cloth, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

Our catalog is at your disposal if we have not in stock what you want. Will be glad to order for you. We want your business. Don't forget this and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

#### Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

#### M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.



#### WHENEVER YOU SAY ANYTHING

Say Something Worth While, Say

Schlemmer's Bakery Goods FOR ME.

The Quality Will Bring a Pleasant Smile.

ICE CREAM EVERY SUNDAY

The Hartford Bakery  
W. C. SCHLEMMER, PROP.

HARTFORD, - KY.

Wall Paper at Ohio Co. Drug Co.

Get 12 baths for \$2 at Riley's

Shaving Parlor.

Nelson meets Hartford at East End Park Saturday. They are strong and a good game is expected.

Mrs. Isaac Foster and son, Yewell, of Owensboro, visited friends and relatives here recently.

The biggest bargain we have ever offered our subscribers is The Republican and four magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

Mrs. D. L. Johnson, Evansville, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Riley for several weeks, will return home to-day.

We will sell you a soda fountain and some show cases cheap if you come quick.

Ohio County Drug Co.

Mr. Martin D. Thomas left yesterday for a visit to Louisville, Cincinnati and other places. He will return next week.

Miss Corlaine Rogers, of Elkton, will arrive in a short time to visit her grand-mother, Mrs. S. K. Cox and other relatives.

Mrs. E. G. Barras, Misses Sophia Wagoner, Helene Riley, Verna Duke and Annie Patton spent the day in Owensboro, Tuesday.

CHINAWARE—Dinner sets, plates, covered dishes, cups and saucers, all size dishes—a special new line and cheap at Her & Black's.

If your subscription to The Republican is due, better pay up now and get four big magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

WANTED—Ginseng, Yellow Root and a limited amount of Mayapple Root. Will pay cash.

E. P. MORE, Hartford.  
We have in stock the greatest line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes ever carried in Ohio county. If in the market, see Hartford Mill Co., before purchasing.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Felix have gone to Forest Glen, Md., to be present at the graduation of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, from National Park Seminary.

We have in stock the greatest line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes ever carried in Ohio county. If in the market, see Hartford Mill Co., before purchasing.

Dr. Bean's Opera House will have another good picture show Saturday night. Illustrated songs, good music and an hour's fun for only ten cents. Be sure to come.

Screen doors and windows made and guaranteed to fit. Old ones recovered and painted at reasonable prices. See us.

HARTFORD MILL CO.

County Clerk Blankenship is having some new shelving placed in his office which will furnish much needed room and add to its appearance. The work is being done by Mr. W. R. Hedrick.

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook will leave in a few days for Shelbyville and Lexington where she will attend the commencement. She will be accompanied from Shelbyville to Lexington by Miss Mariah Holbrook.

Good Magazines should be regular visitors to every home. Her & Barnett are the exclusive agents in Hartford and vicinity and will take great pleasure in handling your order. Write for catalogue and other information.

Mr. A. C. Yeiser has sold his house 114 1/2 on Fredrick Street to Sheriff S. O. Keown and has purchased Mr. T. R. Barnard's residence on Washington Street. The consideration in the first sale was \$1,350 and in the latter, \$1,850.

We intend that every man who intends to build a house this season shall have everything he needs to use, from a brickbat up, and at the very lowest possible price.

HARTFORD MILL CO.

At a meeting of Hartford School Board Monday night Prof. Henry Leach was elected to the position of Vice President of Hartford College and Miss Lella Glenn to the position of Assistant High School teacher, made vacant by the declination of Prof. Foster.

EYES NEED GLASSES, when you have to hold your reading further than 13 inches away, or have the lamp between you and your work. We make scientific tests, fit best quality glasses at the very lowest prices.

J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler & Optician.

William Peters, who was shot and dangerously wounded by Mr. E. J. T. Ford at Beaver Dam last Thursday night, while attempting to rob the cash drawer in Tiltford's restaurant, is thought to be out of danger.

Tiltford surrendered to the sheriff and was released on bond. Should Peters recover he will probably not be prosecuted for the shooting.

Mr. William Foreman, known to Hartford people as "Pap," celebrated his 84th birthday yesterday. He is the oldest living native citizen of Hartford and he says there is not a family living in Hartford that lived here in 1861. Mr. William Renter is the only man living here who is older than Mr. Foreman. He is 87. Mrs. Lucinda Sharke, the oldest person in town is more than 90 years old.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT BACK FROM WILDS

Declares He Will Not Run For Governor of New York.

New York, May 19.—Theodore Roosevelt returned home today from his many months' visit to South America. He arrived at quarantine from Para shortly after 4 o'clock, accompanied by two naturalists of his own party on the liner Adeo. With a few crisp sentences, punctuated by decisive gestures he reaffirmed the verity of the "River of Doubt," curtly denied having expressed himself as to presidential possibilities for 1916, declared he would not run for governor of New York, made a few deprecatory remarks about his critics, and with the harbor craft tooting and flags fluttering was taken aboard a tug, which proceeded to Oyster Bay.

Roosevelt was noticeably thinner, and walked with a cane, but his face showed energy characteristic of him.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Ohio County Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co. (Incorporated.)

Is a farmers' telephone system and furnishes a complete system whereby farmers can keep posted as to pools and prices on farm products in neighborhoods of this (Ohio) and adjoining counties, though it is just as necessary for the business and professional man to use it also, as they cannot afford to be out of touch with the man on the farm, and they have shown their sympathy with the farmers organization by patronizing and becoming a part of this great system with exchanges at the following points in Ohio county:

Hartford, (Main office, Beaver Dam), McHenry, Centertown, Rockport, Prentiss, Baizetown, Neafus, Horse Branch, Dundee, Narrows and Pattiesville, and an exchange at Paradise, Muhlenberg county. We also connect with the following Home Telephone Co.'s: Rochester and Morgantown, Butler county; Yeaman and Short Creek, Grayson county, with whom we exchange service.

With a telephone in this system you have the privilege of and access to no less than two thousand subscribers for a very small monthly fee.

You cannot afford to do without it in your office, home or business house. For particulars call or write

A. E. PATE, Sec'y., Hartford, Ky.  
Or J. M. SHULTZ, Pres., Prentiss, Ky.

434 Closing Exercises Hartford College.

Next Tuesday evening will begin the thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises of Hartford College. On that evening the pupils of the primary department and third and fourth grades under Misses Glenn and Marks will give "Commotion in Fairyland," an operetta in three acts.

Wednesday evening the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, under Prof. Anderson and Mrs. Foster, will give "Uncle Sam's Council," and a May-pole dance.

The entertainments Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be given at the College Hall and will be free to the public.

The high school pupils will hold forth at Bean's Opera House Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday evening the play will be given by the Sophomore Class, "At the End of the Rainbow." On Friday evening the Junior Class will present, "The Hoodoo," a three act comedy.

An admission fee of 20 cents will be charged on Thursday and Friday evenings to help defray the extra expenses incident to holding the exercises in the Opera House.

Bean's Orchestra will furnish the music each evening. Scholarship medal will be presented Friday evening.

### For Sale.

Just received a carload of 24-inch well tiling.

W. E. ELLIS, The Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

### Beef From Argentina.

The Tariff wall being down, 9,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef are being imported into the United States every month. Though the importa-

WEAR OUR GOOD



OF COURSE YOU WANT

A NEW STRAW HAT!

COME IN SEE OURS.

YOU'LL BUY.

**CARSON & CO.**

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.



## It's Daddy Talking

"HUSH, children; it's daddy talking." "Yes, Jim; we are all well and the children have been real good. How have you been? Coming home tonight? That's fine! It will be good to see you."

The business man who is obliged to be away from home brings joy to the family circle by cheery words over the long distance Bell Telephone which keeps him always in touch with home conditions.

When You Telephone—Smile

**Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company**

INCORPORATED.

119 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

tions have no influence in lowering the price of beef to the consumer, they have possibly had influence in keeping the prices of native beef from soaring nearer to the clouds than they have been flying.

So much may rightfully be claimed for the new Tariff.

But what may be said toward the discouragement given to the movement toward raising beef cattle in America in adequate numbers? What may be said of the indirect results of an enfeebled market for corn, our greatest crop, because of the fewer native cattle to feed? What may be said for the development of the sense of dependence on other countries for our food supply?

After years in which the advantage of the Tariff lay mostly with the manufacturing interests. The agricultural interests began to receive di-

rect benefits from it. Then the Tariff was cut and slashed in such a way that the injury done was suffered mostly by the farming class. It is possible that the farming people can stand it—at least they always stand more or less meekly the blows that foolish statecraft deals them. But it is only the blind and stupid who refuse to see that a wound given the basic industry of agriculture must inevitably bring pain and agony to every line of endeavor in the country.

—Toledo Blade.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of J. C. Watson



# Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

## Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—“I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband.”—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 1135 Knight St., Camden, N.J.

## And this one from Mrs. Haddock:

UTICA, OKLA.—“I was weak and nervous, not able to do my work and scarcely able to be on my feet. I had backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, trouble with my bowels, and inflammation. Since taking the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am better than I have been for twenty years. I think it is a wonderful medicine and I have recommended it to others.”—Mrs. MARY ANN HADDOCK, Utica, Oklahoma.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



## Why Men Take off Their Hats.

We consider a man a gentleman who takes off his hat to a lady. At least the act is thought to be a gentlemanly, polite. The origin of this custom, like so many other customs common among so-called civilized peoples, goes back to primitive times. When a person was made captive his conqueror stripped him of his weapons and clothing and left him without anything he could call his own. The captive was thus made a slave, his lack of clothing being evidence of his subjugation. We need only to look at the sculptures of the Assyrians to see the truth of this fact. And in Isaiah xx., 24, we find the following statement: “And the Lord said, like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign, so shall the King of Assyria lead away the Egyptians prisoners and the Ethiopians captives, young and old, naked and barefoot.”

The first step then, in tracing the origin of taking off the hat, is the surrender of the clothing among primitive and ancient people as a mark of submission. The next step is the uncovering of the body as a mark of reverence. There are all degrees of uncovering, though often only the most valuable parts of the clothing are taken off in the presence of superiors.

Captain Cook tells us that during his stay at Tahiti two men came on board, and as a sign of respect, took off the greater part of their clothing and put it on Cook and his friend in Abyssinia, Spencer tells us, it was the custom for inferiors to bare their bodies down to the girdle before superiors. But in the presence of equals only a corner of the tunic was removed so as to bare the shoulder. This baring of the shoulder, especially throughout the Gold Coast, is a custom as common as taking off the hat with us. Uncovering in Spain is similar in origin. In Africa the men bare their shoulders and doff their caps to superiors, thus joining two customs in one.

It must be remembered that this act of uncovering the body was ceremonial in nature and used to show reverence to a superior. Then came the use of this ceremonial to propitiate the dead. We can see a remnant of this most any time. At funerals and in our graveyards men take off their hats. They still take off their hats on entering churches and before the images of Christ and the Madonna.

In times of chivalry men raised their hats to ladies to show reverence. But this was only superficial in meaning. A knight would ride down a poor peasant woman carry-

ing a large burden and never think of helping her—least of all would he think of taking off his hat to her. However, if he heard of some beautiful damsel of his own class in the slightest danger, imaginary or real, he would go to her aid, and, hat in hand, he would dedicate himself to her service. To-day much the same thing occurs. Ordinarily a gay youth forgets to take off his hat to his macher, yet he shows this deference to his “best girl.” After all it is only form, and politeness should go deeper than this. However, the form persists, and it is of some historical interest to remember that it is a remnant of the primitive stripping of a captive by which process was expressed the fact that he yielded up all he had. Taking off the hat to a wealthy girl means occasionally not only the yielding up of all you have, but the getting of all she has. Ceremony is often nothing but a hazy calculation in regard to personal results, especially where self-aggrandizement is the ultimate aim of the polished individual.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Coughed for Three Years.

“I am a lover of your godsend to humanity and science. Your medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery, cured my cough of three years standing,” says Jennie Flemming, of New Dover, Ohio. Have you an annoying cough? Is it stubborn and won't yield to treatment? Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery to-day. What it did for Jennie Flemming it will do for you, no matter how stubborn or chronic a cough may be. It stops a cough and stops throat and lung trouble. Relief or money back, 50c. and \$1.00, at your Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Pimples.

## Short Jenks' Threats.

Short Jenks is always threatening to give a written guarantee, although every one knows he can't write.—Aitchison Globe.

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## PAVED WITH GOLD.

There's Money in the Street Scrapings of an African Town.

Travelers declare, says Harper's Weekly, that at Axim, on the Gold Coast of Africa, gold may actually be picked up in the streets. When one visitor, an Englishman, took the statement as a mere figure of speech his host immediately had a woman servant go out into the main street, gather a bucketful of road scrapings and work it for gold dust.

In ten minutes the servant returned with two galvanized iron buckets, one filled with road scrapings and the other with water. She also brought three or four wooden platters, varying in size from a large plate to a saucer.

Removing several handfuls of the road scrapings and placing them in the large platter, the woman picked out and threw aside the large stones, pebbles and bits of stick and then moistened the remainder with water from the other bucket. This enabled her to remove smaller refuse.

The residuum she put into the next smaller platter, and she repeated the process until there was a quantity of sand and gravel ready for treatment. This she sprinkled freely with water and by a deft circular movement of the platter brought the small gravel to the outside, where it could be thrust over the edge. When she had repeated this operation three or four times she treated the material, which now looked more like mud than anything else, in a still smaller platter.

At last, in the smallest platter of all, she had the bucketful of sweepings reduced to a handful or two of black sand. This she carefully washed and sifted. At last with a dexterous twist she brought the sand into a crescent, the outer edge of which showed a thin rim of yellow. It was unmistakably gold dust. The whole operation had taken half an hour, and it had produced about a shilling's worth of gold.

## MOUNTAINS OF IGNORANCE.

Present School Methods, Says a Scientist, Will Never Level Them.

There is not money enough in the entire world to make impression against the astonishing mountains of ignorance. In this great United States of America one in 10,000 perhaps have never heard that the universe is run by laws and does not know that there are laws of nature. Entire millions are born, pass through a lifetime in this otherwise beautiful world and die without really having seen anything. Their eyes see objects, motions and natural operations, but their minds are completely blank, so far as knowing of what they are viewing.

“Education”—it is painful to mar pure white paper with this word. The present appalling system of forcing children to study branches against which nature has decreed, thus permanently injuring their minds, natures and personalities, ought to be punished by some newly enacted law. They put a number of totally unlike children in the same class and expect unlike beings to learn like subjects and all in the same time to be able to withstand the present brain curdling methods of “examination.”

If all nations on earth should suddenly stop war and the manufacture of alcohol and use every dollar in the attempt to educate each child separately some faint impression could be made against the enormous ranges of mountains of ignorance. Each child hereafter born could perhaps have at least one law of nature repeated within hearing. And each child born to mathematics could have instruction in mathematics by teachers knowing something of the mentality of the student.

A fine watch would not be taken to a blacksmith; a costly dynamo would not be for an instant placed in charge of one not knowing the laws ruling the machine. Yet far more delicate mechanisms, the minds of children, are placed under domination of teachers not knowing child nature.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

## Child Cross? Feverish? Sick?

A cross, peevish, listless child, with coated tongue, pale, doesn't sleep; eats sometimes very little, then again ravenously; stomach sour; breath fetid; pains in stomach, with diarrhea; grinds teeth while asleep, and starts up with terror—all suggest a Worm Killer—something that expels worms, and almost every child has them. Kickapoo Worm Killer is needed. Get a box to-day. Start at once. You won't have to coax, as Kickapoo Worm Killer is a candy confection. Expels the worms, the cause of your child's trouble. 25c. at your Druggist.

## Average American's Taxes.

Somewhere in the United States in a small city lives the average American. He has a family of four, including himself, and earns \$317 a year. Some one else in his family, perhaps a stenographer daughter, contributes \$223 to the family fund, making the total income of \$547. He feels that he pays nothing, or next to nothing, for the privilege of living in a free country, with warships on the sea and street lights in front of his house, with a policeman on his corner, a public service commission looking after his interests and a copy of the Congressional Record coming to him regularly. The truth is that of his \$547 a year he pays \$140 toward the upkeep of his government.—World's Work.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.

Write for booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

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### Repairing and Dyeing neatly done.

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### For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

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The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

## Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is “worth its weight in gold.” At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

## Directory

### Chic County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozna Shults, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

### JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cronwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Selet, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 3d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

### HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. B. Eate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

School Trustees—J. D. Duke, Chairman; R. T. Collins, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Ellis.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Saylor, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Owam Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 119 Knight of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 39, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Aerie Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Harnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 292 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mische, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 119, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

### AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co., Ky.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Balmann, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirie, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county.

Ohio County Officers—S. L. Stevens, President; Henry Pirie, Secretary; S. B. Bennett, Treasurer.

### COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Ozma Shults, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

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2. T. J. Brooks, Fordville, Ky.  
3. Ira Bozarth, Olaton, Ky.  
4. H. O. Aubry, Buizetown, Ky.  
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**R**eturn to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

## REMNANT OF THE SEMINOLES

One Powerful Tribe Live in Florida Everglades.

Hate Whites and Hence Have Always Refused Government Aid.

Miami, Fla. May 19.—Many people in the Northern States are unaware that there dwells in the fastnesses of the Florida Everglades one of the most interesting and picturesque bands of American aborigines in the United States, known as the Seminole Indians, who are now as separate and distinct from the white race as when Columbus first held mass on the shores of Cuba. These are the remnants of the one-time mighty nation of Seminoles, who defied the United States Government for more than half a century and persistently refuse civilization.

While the numerous wars and forced emigrations have reduced their numbers to a few hundred, their mode of living, dispositions and customs are in many respects the same as when the haughty De Soto sailed into Tampa bay in 1539.

The Seminoles live to themselves, avoiding contact with the white race as much as possible, and seldom if ever taking whites into their confidence, and on account of the almost inaccessible nature of the country in which they live, little is known of their intimate home life. Unlike the Indians of the West, they have persistently refused any assistance from the government, saying in response to offers for their support, "We only wish to be left alone."

They have no written language, yet they are familiar with the traditions and history of the tribe. The events of the seven years' war are still vivid in their campfire memories, and taught from infancy to avoid any semblance of intimacy with the race who, through the violation of the most sacred rule of warfare, "the flag of truce," captured and imprisoned for life their matchless warrior chieftain, Osceola, and his brave staff. The tribe are taught that the whites are lacking in honor, or in the Seminole language holowagus (no good).

The present Florida Indians are the descendants of that invincible tribe who were never completely conquered. In the year 1859 there were said to be only 112 Seminoles left in Florida but during the long period of peace with the white race their numbers have increased, until there are now between 500 and 600. These are divided into four bands. The Manis, the Okeechobee, the Talahassas and the Big Cypress. These bands have not been governed by the "great chief" for about ten years, as was formerly their custom, but each band has its leader, whose duty is to preside at councils for administration of the unwritten laws of the Seminole tribe that from time immemorial have been handed down from generation to generation.

Many of the Seminole braves are types of physical excellence. Their native dress consists of a tunic of various bright gaudy colors, with which buckskin leggings and moccasins are sometimes worn.

The squaws wear a long, full skirt, which effectively hides their bare feet with a long-sleeved waist. They are very well behaved, modest and shy, and it is considered improper for as much as their feet or ankles to be exposed to view, although their waist and skirts do not meet by 6 or 8 inches, this discrepancy being only partly covered by a shawl-like attachment or collar to the waist. Their dress is even gayer colored and more gaudy than that of the men, having wide stripes of red, yellow, blue and white encircling both the waist and skirt, with great strings of bright colored beads around the neck, mak-

ing an appearance that would do credit to a masquerade or fancy dress affair. They show no desire to copy the styles of their palefaced sisters.

The Seminoles are kind to their families, fond of and devoted to their children, are pure in morals, and honest among themselves and with the whites. They do most of their trading in Miami and Fort Lauderdale. In these places are certain stores which they make headquarters for all purchases and sale of their furs and other products. They are very suspicious of the motives and designs of white men, and the few who are able to speak and understand English have been taught by their chiefs "Estahad-kee, Kolowagus lexeejus" (white man no good; lie too much). And it is very reluctantly that they give information as to the location of their camps, hunting grounds or home life.

It is believed by many white people that the Seminoles have some secret remedy which is a sure cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Tom Tigerdeer being asked one day, "What does an Indian do when bitten by a rattlesnake?" promptly replied with a twinkle in his beading eyes. "He takes a big sleep."

They are said to be good traders, having their price on each article and persistently refusing to sell for less than their original price.

Sofka, the principle diet of the Seminoles is prepared by the squaws. It consists of meats and vegetables boiled together in a large kettle and thickened with grits or corn meal. It is usually eaten by the family and visitors from the kettle in which it is cooked with a single large wooden spoon, each taking his or her turn, a single spoonful often being passed from one to another and supplying two or three with a mouthful.

Year by year we see the Seminoles crowded further and further back into the Everglades. The government has dug great canals from Lake Okeechobee to the coast draining this section of the Everglades, and the Indian have been compelled to move on toward the big cypress swamps, and it appears that even the almost impenetrable Everglades, the original and rightful homes of the Seminoles, are gradually passing from their possession. Soon the legends will be all that will be left of this most picturesque of all the tribes of American Indians.

**Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14-19, 1914.**

**McHenry Second Team Wins.**

After fighting desperately for 10 innings the Hartford 2d team went down in defeat at the hands of the 2d team from McHenry Saturday by the score of 5 to 3. It was a good game and the fans who journeyed to East End Park to see the 2d team boys perform were amply rewarded. The visitors' veteran twirler had the locals' "nanny" their three runs being the result of errors. With one or two exceptions the fielding of the locals was perfect.

Habit canceled their game here Saturday and as a result the first team was again idle. The locals have been unfortunate in this respect this year and if so much canceling is not stopped patrons are likely to lose confidence. However, there is no blame to be laid on anyone. It is simply hard luck.

Nelson is scheduled to play Hartford at East End Park Saturday afternoon. The game will be called at 2:30. Nelson is reported to have a good team but has never played here before. Some old fashioned rooting may be necessary to take this one.

**Indigestion? Can't Eat? No Appetite?**

A treatment of Electric Bitters increases your appetite; stops indigestion; you can eat everything. A real spring tonic for liver, kidney and stomach troubles. Cleanses your whole system and you feel fine. Electric Bitters did more for Mr. T. D. Peelle's stomach troubles than any medicine he ever tried. Get a bottle today. 50c. and \$1.00. at your Drug-

## SHALL THE FLAG BE MADE IN ENGLAND?

Bunting for the American Navy's Use Ought Not to be Woven on Foreign Looms.

Bids for a year's supply of bunting for the United States navy have been received, two English concerns have underbid American manufacturers and one or the other may get the order. It is not a large contract, amounting to only \$40,000, but the principle involved is of large importance.

The lack of patriotism in considering for a moment the manufacture of the fabric for flags for our navy, by any foreign manufacturer, is dangerous. Its influence on the growing generation is bad beyond expression, and now, at a time when we are practically at war with Mexico, and there is no telling what may happen, it would be unfortunate to sell under flags made anywhere but in our own country.

Congressman Rogers, of Lowell, has taken up the question and made a vigorous protest to Secretary Daniels, but he is confronted by a law passed in 1865, a proviso in which states that "the price must not exceed that at which an article of equal quality can be imported." This is a bad law. No consideration is taken of the fact that the manufacturers in America are supporting the Government by all kinds of taxes. They are paying compensation for silk and injured workers, and from an economic standpoint they really make our big and growing country possible. They should have the strongest kind of Protection from foreign competitors who pay no taxes and really pay nothing for the privilege of doing business in this country, as the consumer pays the import duty every time. In commercial lines there is not quite the same grounds for protest as when it comes to government business. When supplies are required for army, navy or any branch of the Government, there should be no question about where the goods should come from. American mills and factories should supply them, no matter what the cost may be abroad.

There is not the slightest excuse in the direction of "economy," "business administration" or any such public fooling matters. We are overburdened as it is with politics in our Government, an especially with the present Administration, it looks as if experts were taking the money from American taxpayers to find ways and means of turning over business to foreign competitors.

Our flag and the little red schoolhouse furnish the foundation for our great, peaceful country. For 138 years the flag has been the symbol of patriotism, and if there is one thing under the sun that should be made in this country, it is the American flag.

It would be refreshing to hear Mr. Secretary Daniels say that the bunting for the navy will be made in America. It should also be the pleasant duty of the national legislature to immediately charge the law of 1865 by an amendment making it compulsory to buy the bunting for army and navy flags, as well as the cloth for uniforms for our soldiers and sailors, in the United States.

### Dangers.

When soldiers or sailors of opposing nations meet and by the directions of their officers, approved by their respective governments, fight, that is war.

President Wilson's refined distinction has, of course, a laudable purpose behind it, but action under his definition of what we are doing may become halting and vacillating. We may fail to do things now which we will later have to do at the expense of much bloodshed.

The thing of supreme concern today is the safety of the lives of those Americans who lingered in Mexico.

They had become committed to the thought that the president under no circumstances would declare war. They had seen and heard of the atrocities committed against American citizens both by Federals and Rebels and they felt that if the government had not already interfered because of these acts it would not interfere at all.

Then came the flag incident, which, added to the weight of other wrongs, drove the administration to the breaking point.

If the administration had been able to control all the incidents it would have held off from landing marines at Vera Cruz for probably a week longer. But in came a German ship with a cargo of arms intended for Huerta. It was necessary to take possession of the custom-house so as to prevent the landing of these arms. Our marines landed quicker than

was intended, shots were fired, and so far as the people in the interior of Mexico are concerned, they feel that their soil has been invaded and that war is on.

It will be a miracle if our Americans get out of Mexico without many of them being killed. If they do escape with their lives the act itself will show that the Mexicans, after all, have more of the quality of civilization than we think.

The next big problem is one of sanitation. It will be a most dangerous thing for the United States to attempt to hold an army in Vera Cruz for any length of time.

Vera Cruz and Tampico are both yellow fever ports. Around and behind both of them the country is low and marshy and the water is bad. There is every natural provocation for bad health.

If our soldiers stay in Vera Cruz and hold that city indefinitely there will be a tremendous loss of life from disease.

It would be better to declare war and to push our troops quickly out toward Cerro Gordo and establish a base there in the hill country than to stand fast at Vera Cruz.

### Lul e McLu e Says.

You never heard of a man spraining his wrist turning over new leaves.

Lots of times when Opportunity knocks at a man's door the man won't open it because he expects a bill collector.

The man who hasn't any screens in his windows these nights often wonders what in Halifax Noah was drinking when he gave 90,000 no account insects free transportation on the well known Ark.

It doesn't matter what kind of a fool motion you make, there is always some idiot ready to second it.

Why is it that a 4-year old auto always looks about 900 years older than a 4-year old horse?

A scientist claims that it is unhealthy to wear clothes. That's why most women bury their husbands.

A woman who is too proud to work in a factory for \$10 per week will gladly scrub floors and wash clothes (nothing just to be under the same roof with a husband who chews tobacco in bed).

You will never know how much a man thinks of himself until he runs for some bum office and gets out a lot of personal advertising.

It is pretty hard thing to do. But if you tell your wife every day that she knows more than you do you won't have many scraps with her. You can't judge a man by his suit-case. Some of the lads who carry the kind made out of wall paper have morocco-covered check books in their pockets.

What has become of the old fashioned man who referred to his wife "the old woman?"

The reason why a woman looks cool in summer is because you can usually see through what she is wearing.

The surer a woman is that her husband is a bad egg the more she will try to sit on him.

No matter how much a man may love his wife he never gets around to where he wants to show her how to shoot.

The first baby is an event the second and third are incidents and after that they are regarded as a habit.

A telegraph story says that a Chicago man "slapped his wife in a public place." The women are expecting so much that we are in doubt as to just where she was spanked.

After seeing a girl in a tight skirt climb on an open summer car we are glad that they are not wearing socks.

The world is growing better. Prunes cost 40 cents per order in New York hotels—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

### Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. A. D. Parks, et al., Plaintiff, vs. C. M. Barnett, Gdn. et al, Defendant. By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term, 1914, in the above cause for the sum of \$630, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 20th day of January, 1914, until paid, and the further costs herein, I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the court house door in Hartford, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1914, about one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain town lot situated in Rockport, Ohio county, Kentucky and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of the Rockport Real Estate Co., lot No. 1, block No. 3, N. with street 60 feet; thence W. with Rice line 132 feet, to Walnut street; thence South with Walnut street 60



A thousand might be wrong—but not five hundred thousand. More than a half million buyers have picked the Ford because of its all 'round serviceability, its low first cost and its low cost of upkeep. The Ford has made good.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

**BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO**  
(INCORPORATED)  
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

## LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

**WILLIAMS & MILLER,**  
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

feet; thence East with Rockport Real Estate Co.'s line 132 feet to the beginning and being same property conveyed to Henry Miller and wife by the Rockport Real Estate Co., which deed is of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, deed book No. 39, page 398, or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 12th day of May, 1914.  
ERNEST E. BIRKHEAD,  
Master Commissioner.

Heavrin & Kirk, Attys. 4413

**Keep Bowel Movement Regular.**

Dr. King's New Life Pills keep stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy condition. Rid the body of poisons and waste. Improve your complexion by flushing the liver and kidneys. "I got more relief from one box of Dr. King's New Life Pills than any medicine I ever tried," says C. E. Hatfield, of Chicago, Ill. 25c., at your Druggist.

### Unrecorded Deeds.

The following is a list of Deeds from Jan. 1st, 1900, to date that are held in the Ohio County Clerk's office and are unrecorded:

Ambler Chick, to W. E. Martin, date of deed, Oct. 15, 1901.  
J. W. Chancellor to N. M. Chancellor, date of deed March 18, 1907.  
T. A. Evans to Hester J. Farmer, date of deed Nov. 2, 1905.  
Mary B. Hardin to Richard Wells, date of deed, Jan. 4, 1901.  
Reid, Haden & Co. to L. O. Williams, date of deed May 1st, 1900.  
Rowan Holbrook et al., to C. P. Keown, date of deed June 29, 1910.  
A. N. Embury to Mary E. Pitman, date of deed Dec. 13, 1907.  
W. M. Livers to Stephen Brown, date of deed Feb. 10, 1902.  
Jacob Jackson et al., to Trustees Elk Chapel Church Aug. 22, 1900.  
W. L. Shultz to Mabel Herrel, date of deed March 27, 1911.  
Mabel Herrel to W. L. Shultz, date of deed March 27, 1911.  
T. A. Ragland to T. W. Ragland, date of deed Dec. 7, 1905.  
C. R. Riley to Jared & Sam Williams, date of deed May 9, 1903.  
Louis Rogers to Charles Blanchard, date of deed April 15, 1901.  
Martha J. Ross to A. L. Withrow, date of deed April 30, 1900.  
Katie Bell Paris to W. W. Park, date of deed April 26, 1902.  
V. B. Morton to J. H. Igleheart, date of deed Oct. 27, 1906.  
Ivy Williams McKinley to Cyrus W. Williams date of deed Oct. 14, 1910.  
J. H. Morris to Warren Boyd, date of deed Dec. 15, 1909.  
Sam Williams to Jared Williams, date of deed Oct. 3, 1903.  
W. H. Venable to Chas. Davis, date of deed April 1, 1908.  
J. P. Wilson to Grant Pollard, date of deed Dec. 30, 1905.  
Alvin Rowe to W. C. Knott, date of deed March 2, 1912.  
A. B. Porter to Olice Everly, date of deed April 15, 1912.  
M. L. Phipps to W. C. Knott, date of deed May 9, 1912.  
Ola Porter to Walter Knott, date of deed Jan. 10, 1912.  
Alvin Rowe to Ola Porter, date of deed April 12, 1910.  
J. P. Stevens to F. G. Patton, date of deed April 2, 1913.  
A. F. Graham to H. J. Odel, date of deed March 2, 1914.  
N. G. Patton to F. G. Patton, date of deed March 5, 1914.  
S. P. Fulkerson to H. P. Taylor, Power of Attorney, May 15, 1913.  
J. B. Tichenor to M. G. Snell, date of deed Nov. 13, 1911.  
J. D. Tucker to L. P. Dabney, date of deed Dec. 30, 1913.  
B. A. Greer to Maggie Royal, date of deed Dec. 29, 1911.  
W. H. Moore to E. Crabtree, date of deed June 27, 1912.  
C. W. Whittier to Grant Pollard, date of deed Nov. 12, 1912.  
Under the Kentucky Statutes an unrecorded deed is worthless and your title to land may be questioned at any time. Besides you cannot pass title if you should desire to sell without your deed is recorded. Attend to this without delay if your name appears on this list.

W. C. BLANKENSHIP,  
Clerk Ohio County Court.